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號四十月二年七十百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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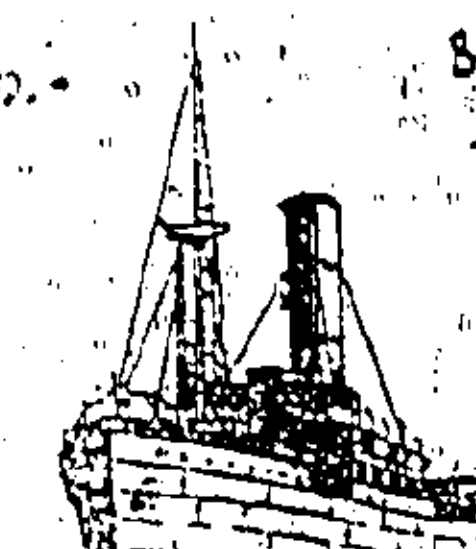
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Business furnished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service

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TANG YUK, Manager, successor to
the late SIEN JING.
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

COMBATTING SUBMARINISM.

"VERY CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS"
ACHIEVED.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe NOT DIS-
SATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lytton
(representing the Admiralty) stated
that although the new phase of
submarinism was not a fortnight old,
the counter-measures provided had
already achieved very considerable
success.

Lord Curzon reiterated that Sir John
Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the
past fortnight's operations in this
connection.

LATER.

Admiral Lord Bessford declared him-
self confident that we should have sub-
marinism really in hand in six weeks or so.
Lord Bessford stated that we had lost
over 4,000,000 tons of shipping in the
war, but 3,000,000 tons had been more
or less adequately replaced. There was
not the slightest cause for panic. "We
had done remarkably well and would
do much better. Though we had a bad
time to face, submarinism was nearer
being well in hand than ever, owing to
men fresh from sea experience of
submarinism bringing new ideas to the
Admiralty."

Lord Lytton, for the Admiralty, said
every device of human ingenuity was
being employed most energetically
against the enemy submarines and the
Admiralty was confident that we could
continue not merely to furnish our allies
with munitions and supplies and carry
out our obligations towards our allies,
but also to keep free certain routes for
neutral commerce and obtain the neces-
sary supplies for our own people.

Lord Curzon said the gross tonnage
before the war of vessels exceeding
1,600 tons was 16,850,000. By January
31st the reduction was between 5 and 6
per cent. of this. Admiral Jellicoe was
not dissatisfied with the number of Ger-
man submarines in the past fortnight
which would never return to their own
shores. New devices were being in-
vented and applied.

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.
The White Star liner *Afric* (12,000
tons) has been torpedoed. Seven-
teen of the crew are missing. Five
were killed.

[The *Afric* was a twin-screw
steamer built in 1899. Her length was
350ft. and speed 18½ knots.]

IMPORTANT BILL INTRODUCED IN U.S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The Acting President of the Senate
has introduced a Bill which, if
enacted, will open the ports of the
United States to Allied warships
convoys merchantmen against
submarines and enable such war-
ships to patrol (American) waters
against German raiders.

The introducer of the Bill is
unwilling to say if he has the sup-
port of the Government but it is
understood that the Bill might be
acceptable to the Government.

THE GERMAN CREWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A GERMAN THREAT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The Swiss Minister, acting for
Germany, has informed the State
Department that Germany will hold
the Americans from the *Yarrowdale*
(taken from ships sunk in the Atlan-
tic) as prisoners until they are
assured that German crews in the
United States will not be made
prisoners.

AMERICA AND GERMANY. THE GERMAN OFFER TO NEGOTIATE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The mystery of Germany's offer to
negotiate with the United States to
prevent war, mentioned in cables dated
the 10th and 12th inst. is heightened
by a German semi-official telegram
characterising the report as "a complete
invention."

The matter, however, is cleared up
by a Washington message giving a
State Department announcement which
shows that Berlin is again lying.

The announcement says: "The Swiss
Minister on Saturday afternoon orally
suggested that Germany is willing to
negotiate, provided that the commercial
blockade of England was not interfered
with." Mr. Lansing requested that the
suggestion should be made in writing.
The Swiss Minister on Sunday night
accordingly presented a communication
which states: "The Swiss Government
has been requested by the German
Government to say that the latter now,
as before, is willing to negotiate formally
or informally with the United States,
provided that the commercial blockade
of England is not broken thereby."

Mr. Lansing replied on Monday in
the following terms: "I am requested
by the President to say that the Govern-
ment of the United States will gladly
discuss with the German Government
any questions it might propose for dis-
cussion if it withdraws its proclamation
of January 31st in which suddenly,
and without previous intimation of any
kind, it cancelled its assurances of May
4th last, but it does not feel that it can
enter into any discussion with the
German Government concerning the
policy of submarine warfare against
neutrals which it is now pursuing
unless and until the German Govern-
ment renounces its assurances of May 4th
last and acts upon that assurance."

REVELATIONS BY AMERICAN PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

FREED FROM THE TRAMMELS OF CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A combination of trickery, arro-
gance and panic characterising
Germany's attitude to the United
States is revealed in the despatches
of American Press correspondents
freed from the trammels of the
German censorship on their arrival
in Denmark and Switzerland from
Berlin.

It appears that extraordinary pre-
cautions were taken to conceal the
decision as to unrestricted submarin-
ing, which was taken at the grand
Austro-German Conference at the
German Headquarters on the Kaiser's
birthday. Even Herr Zimmer-
mann (Foreign Secretary) gave no
hint of it when he saw Mr. Gerard
on the eve of the Chancellor's an-
nouncement on January 31st. The
surprise was effectual, but to none
more than the Germans who were
absolutely dismayed by the prompt-
ness of President Wilson's rupture
of relations. Then followed an
amazing attempt to browbeat Mr.
Gerard into signing a revised version
of the Prusso-American Treaty of
1795 with a view to securing the
inviolability of German property in
the United States in the event of
war.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Lieut. O. Douglas, of the Royal Fly-
ing Corps, stated at a meeting of the
Scottish Meteorological Society that the
field of view from an aeroplane was so
extensive that distant thunderstorms
were easily discernible. He himself had
seen clouds a hundred miles off from a
height of 5,000 feet.

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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A. WATSON & CO., HONGKONG.

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HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1468

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS:

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 12th February to THURSDAY, 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1917. 1467

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6 Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1495

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong Feb. 6, 1917. 1468

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$1.25 per Share declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th FEBRUARY, 1917.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1464

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate versed in all literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in the Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read the Chinese characters, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office at No. 10, Wellington Street, second floor.

1521

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

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"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK

1521

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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INTIMATIONS

LOST.
BETWEEN Glenelg and Conduit Roads, a Lady's Solid GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELET, with Gold Buckle. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to
Post Office Box 338.
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1488

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 15th instant. For Terms for Dayschoolers and Boarders. Apply to
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1487

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

THE DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, Kowloon, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY Morning, February 15th, at 9 o'clock.
Boarders return on February 14th.
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1491

HONGKONG
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 15th and 16th March, in the Botanical Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 25th February.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL,
QUARRY BAY.

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1488

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COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLA

WILL COMPLETE

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

DURING THE

FESTIVE SEASON.

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RIPE AMERICAN

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Packed by the best Growers

Splendid Flavour.

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Every kind of Footwear

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ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite "Hanging Hotel"

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

COUGHING INTO

CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Phone: 21.25 and 22.25.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say "beware of colds."

For the cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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A NEW INSURANCE MOVEMENT.

UNITY OF INTERESTS.

The "Times" understands that a movement is now on foot having for its main object a stronger representation of insurance interests. There are at present associations representing offices transacting ordinary life insurance and industrial life insurance, fire insurance, marine insurance, and accident and employers' liability insurance. But while each of these associations provides a means of interchange of views which may now be considered absolutely essential to the conduct of each class of business, the functions of each are limited. For instance, the Fire Insurance Committee is largely concerned with the classification of risks and in that direction does work of immense value. The present movement appears to have originated in an idea that there are some interests of a general character common to insurance offices transacting each class of business and that there ought to be some means of representing these and of focussing the views.

CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

This need has perhaps become especially apparent during the war, when Government Departments have sought on more than one occasion to ascertain insurance views on some important financial question. That there will be similar occasions in future no one can doubt. There has never been difficulty in obtaining promptly banking opinion, but it were desirable to sound insurance views where should the Department turn? If to each of the different associations, then time must elapse before replies could be received from each and until each, perhaps, had summoned a special meeting of its members on, possibly, different dates for the purpose of expressing an opinion. If only to one or two, then the associations not consulted might conceivably feel aggrieved.

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Besides providing a means of focussing opinion in its relation to questions of national policy, there would seem to be an opportunity for a body to discuss matters of domestic policy common to all insurance interests. The war has produced quite a crop of such issues, and the period immediately following the war may be expected to be at least as prolific.

THE EXISTING ASSOCIATIONS.

There appears to be no suggestion that the proposed new association should in any way interfere with the work of the existing associations. Technical questions will always arise which can only be dealt with by these bodies, and on all matters specially affecting the interests they directly represent a Government Department would naturally turn to them for consultation. Possibly some of the individual insurance associations might at first be deterred from wholeheartedly supporting the new scheme from a fear of encroachment on their own prerogatives. If so, they might fairly be asked to consider fully if the maintenance of a general body representing insurance interests common to all is not perfectly compatible with the successful continuance of the functions of each individual association. Any difficulty respecting the selection of the representative committee should be overcome by arrangements for the retirement regularly of several members.

WAR REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

THE NEW ARMY STANDARD OF HEALTH.

The medical correspondent of the Times writes:—
The work of the Royal Army Medical Corps is to-day universally applauded and acknowledged. How good that corps is can be seen by the results it has achieved. Typhoid fever has been prevented—the greatest scourge armies ever knew—tetanus has been kept in check, and cholera, the infectious grounds have been studied and new methods of handling them evolved. New systems of dealing with nervous diseases and heart diseases have been established. Orthopedic surgery, known as "white magic," has been placed on a sure foundation.

It is not generally known that there are to-day 10,000 officers in the British R.A.M.C. This figure is one which deserves to be carefully noted. It has been calculated that somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000 doctors were engaged in active work in Great Britain before the war. If this figure is correct the war doctors represent now rather less than half of the medical profession. But in addition to this great force many doctors at home have devoted time to work on behalf of the Army either in V.A.D. hospitals as consultants in connection with military hospitals, or as laboratory workers, so that it may fairly be said that the Army has been able to utilize the services of almost all the greatest brains in the profession. These services have been given with a cheerfulness and eagerness which is in keeping with the best traditions of the calling.

Not must it be forgotten that during this period the remainder of the doctors have laboured to maintain the health of the civil population. The fact that taking all things into consideration, the health of the nation has been excellent in a time of great trial and stress, is proof that their labours have been crowned with a full measure of success. This also is a work to be proud of.

There is no doubt that the war has caused a revolution in medical thought, and that the advances registered in so many directions will produce lasting benefit. After the war the new ideas will certainly bear fruit, and we may hope to see fresh efforts made to cope with the greater questions that await handling. Among these efforts is the campaign against venereal disease, the campaign to save the children, the means of research to attack some of the diseases, familiarity with which has blunted the public mind to their danger. There is no reason why the standard of health maintained in the Army should not prevail also among the whole people up to, say, 40 years of age. We may look to that admirable body, the Medical Research Committee, which has done so much for the Army, to lead the way in the new work awaiting accomplishment.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say "beware of colds."

For the cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

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GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,

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Hongkong September 4, 1916.

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LENGTH ON KEEL

DEPTH OF WATER

DEPTH OF KEEL

WIDTH OF KEEL

WIDTH OF KEEL

WIDTH OF KEEL

WIDTH OF KEEL

WIDTH OF KEEL

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

THURSDAY,

the 16th February, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising—
Gent's Woollen Singlets and Pants, Shirts, Ties, Socks, &c., about 100 pairs; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Bath Robes and Gowns, Counterpanes, Blankets, Bath and Face Towels, Toilet Soap, &c., about 20 Doz.; Trunkers, Hot or Cold Flasks, &c., Dressing Cases, &c.

About 30 Doz. Lady's Silk Hosiery.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917. 1473

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. L. R. NEEDHAM, to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

SATURDAY,

the 17th February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Mountain View, the Peak.

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

contained therein.

Further particulars will be published later.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 10, 1917. 1483

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. L. R. NEEDHAM, to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

SATURDAY,

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THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

contained therein.

Further particulars will be published later.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1493

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SECOND HAND CONTRACTIONS

PLANT.

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.

Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917. 1474

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

SATURDAY,

the 17th February, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A consignment of

HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c.

Consisting of—

Sheets, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels and Bath Sheets, Dusters, Bedspreads, Lady's and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Pillow Cases, Underskirts, Ladies' Underwear.

Also

A number of Lady's Sweater Coats (new)

And

A number of lots of Lace Curtains.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1917. 1473



Don't Worry!

KEATING'S

KILLS

BUGS

FLEAS

MOths

BEEtLES

TINS 3'6"

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVING HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL, delivered into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDARAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDARAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

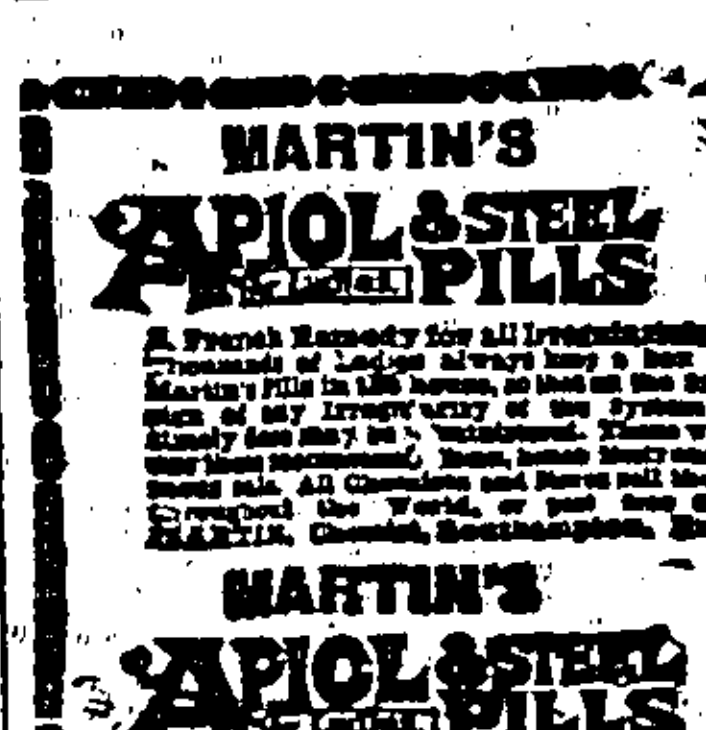
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet, at low water Spring tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,

Agents, Coving Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1937



MARTIN'S

APOLASTER PILLS

MARTIN'S

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MR. YAPP OF THE Y.M.C.A.

WHAT THE RED TRIANGLE STANDS FOR.

[BY HAROLD BROTHERS.]

Outside the door I asked myself, What sort of man shall I meet?

Perhaps you will be so kind as to disturb your mind for a moment with a like perturbation. What sort of a man do you imagine this Mr. A. K. Yapp to be—the man who has hung hither and yon over the world, who has edited into the coffers of the Y.M.C.A. a million of pounds, and is still editing more, who has organised one of the most efficient and one of the very largest undertakings connected with the war, and who has enlisted the services of 20,000 workers at the very least in the ramifications of this tremendous undertaking?

You may be tempted to say, "Obviously, here is a man of push and go, perhaps, indeed, the man for whom we are in search—make him Food Dictator, War Secretary, Prime Minister; send him post haste to deal with King Constantine; give him the British Empire; to do what he likes with it, subject only to the approval of Mr. W. M. Hughes."

My dear madam, my dear sir, you have reason. Here is a man whose hands you might almost almost anything that wanted doing well. At the same time, you must prepare yourself for something of a shock, something of a disappointment. To begin with, Mr. Yapp is a gentleman. Secondly, he is a good man. And thirdly, he is modest, gentle, and calm. Perhaps, after all, it would be wiser to leave him where he is.

He is a man turned 47 years of age, but looking younger because he has plenty of hair on his head, gone on his face, and a smile in his bright, deep-set eyes which will last longer than his smooth hair. He is tall and big, a solid, imperious man, fully six feet, I should judge, and holds himself upright yet without stiffness or self-assurance. He wears a pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses with a double string which hangs down on one side of his face. The most noticeable characteristic in his appearance is the shortness of his stubborn forehead and the somewhat disproportionate heaviness of the lower part of his face. The expression of this interesting face is a compromise between a judge and a bishop—a gentle judge and a whimsical bishop.

Mr. Yapp's manner is quiet and restrained. He appears to have run out of Push and not yet got in a fresh supply of Go. His voice is leisurely, pleasant and full of kindness. He has the placidity of strength, and the charm of goodness. A more natural, wholly unaffected, real and likeable person it would be hard to find amongst master-organisers. The physical vigour of the man seems to be an expression of his moral power.

NEVER TO MIND.

This may surprise you, too. For something more than an hour, after I had got inside the door, I sat listening to Mr. Yapp's tale of the huts, listening; that is to say, to the master-organiser's account of his organisation; but the impression made upon my mind had nothing to do with mechanism, nothing to do with energy and efficiency. Instead I was filled with a strange wonder and a new reverence. I forgot dug-outs and trenches, base-camps and hospitals, forgot the whole tortured face of battle-torn earth, forgot even this present day, and was carried far back in human history to a little hill outside a little eastern town where, by a few beautiful words, a young peasant stamped his character upon the whole course of human evolution.

Outside, in the fog of London, the newspapers were hanging up their placards about the German peace-terms, and about German peace-bluff. Here, in this room, one was thinking of the wonderful person who spoke about loving enemies and who also said, "Blessed are the peacemakers."

For, whether you like it or not, the whole of this extraordinary work done by the Y.M.C.A. has its sole rise, origin, inspiration, energy, and consecration in the character of Jesus.

"People make a mistake," said Mr. Yapp, and you will kindly imagine this big and gentle man smiling as he speaks, speaking, too, in a deep, leisurely, unaffected and unburied way; "people make a mistake in thinking that our work is new-born and is purely a humanitarian reaction from the brutalities of war. To begin with, we had started our hut-work before the war came. We had tents for the Territorials during their summer training, and had already organised a fairly extensive camp work, which we intended to develop. And not only this. People are sometimes inclined to think that our Association has taken a new

lease of life from the war, is, in fact, almost a new corporation. But, I assure you, we owe everything to the original spirit of our society. You can see this very easily in the fact that the policy has been shaped by men trained in the Y.M.C.A. tradition, who came to the Y.M.C.A. long ago, and who were attracted to the Y.M.C.A. by the spirit which first called it into existence. It is true that we have become more popular, and it is true that we have grown and broadened in the last two years; but the soul of all our work is still the soul of the original Association—service to mankind as an expression of our devotion to God."

He said to me, too, "I was immensely impressed during my last visit to France by one quite small experience, which shows I think, the mystical power of religion. I went into a room in one of our huts where men as a rule play cards and smoke. But in this room no one was smoking, and no one was playing games. I was rather puzzled, and looked about me for an explanation. I saw it at last at the end of the room. Someone had put up a Cross on the wall. I spoke to our officer-in-charge. He told me that the soldiers, without any suggestion from outside, feel that they would be wanting in reverence to religion if they made a room with that symbol of religion in it into a play-room."

For a few minutes he spoke with quiet and affectionate enthusiasm of the soldiers. "It is a sober Army," he said, "and it is an Army which respects religion. It is also a well-mannered Army. You never by any chance hear bad language in our huts. Soldiers who have got the habit of brutal words and vile words drop that habit at the door of our huts. We see them then only as men who suffer and who are patient. I know no patience like that of the British soldier at the front."

He also told me of the great crowds who come voluntarily to the religious services held in the huts. "During my last day in Rouen," he said, "I was struck by the enormous crowd at the service I attended. I made inquiries, and learned that fifteen services were being held by our people in that same city, and that all were equally crowded. And on that same day twenty-five services were held in Y.M.C.A. huts in Havre, with full congregations. How goodness works out its own evolution—in some of the towns of France a rescue work has sprang out of our huts, and looks as if it will make root in French soil."

THE HUT HABIT.

"It is extraordinarily interesting," he continued, "to study the chain of this work. Begin, for example, with the huts set up in England at the various camps and in the big towns. You see there how we work to give the soldier a refuge of comfort and friendliness during the time of his training, and through a period of great temptation. Then cross the Channel. Directly you arrive you find our huts at the base-camps—large and splendid huts. Travel along the lines of communication, and you find our huts all the way—getting a little smaller, or becoming tents, as you approach the war zone. Then you leave these smaller huts behind, and within sound of the guns, find the Y.M.C.A. installed in ruined houses. Go further still, and enter the trenches. You find us there, hard at work in a dug-out. There is a regular line of workers from the great hut to the smaller hut, from the smaller hut to the ruined house, and from the ruined house to the dug-out. It is a moving thing to see our workers in those dug-outs, ministering to the mud-stained soldiers as they trudge back from the front trenches. We have boilers at work, and serve each soldier with a cup of cocoa. So our services extend from the training-camps and garrisons in England to the very dug-outs of the field of battle. And we receive every day letters of gratitude, from mothers and fathers who would find it hard to support the agony of their anxiety about their sons except for our huts. One often thinks of the material solidity at the back of all our work. There is a fearful amount of human suffering behind the battle-line. And the love of the parent—straining after the son and following him through every temptation, cleaving to him in his discomfort, seeking him in the trench—how tragic and how beautiful it is. I wish you could see the letters which reach us, hundreds of them."

He is a man of enthusiasm for all his quiet, for all his absence of impassioned speech. "I believe that we are teaching the lives of millions of our young men, what I may call the hut habit; and when peace comes I believe that this habit will tell enormously in the moral life of the nation. For, you see, the soldier is learning to understand what the red triangle stands for. He no longer associates religion with that is called goody-goodyism, with checks and restraints, with a negative attitude towards life. He sees that the red triangle stands for an all-round policy, and that we aim to develop men physically, morally, intellectually and spiritually. It is such a mistake to think that our work with the soldier ends in providing food, games and entertainments. We are teachers and educationalists. We should see the crowds which come to our lectures in France. The other day there were 60 generals at a lecture on the Balkans. We are carrying on an educational work among the Indian troops. They are learning English, and learning to read and write their own language. We do this work with a promise to the Government not to proselytise. In one of the huts I visited the other day, speeches of gratitude were made by a Brahmin, a Sikh, and a Mohammedan. Two of the soldiers wrote their names for me in English, and I was crowned with

a garland of flowers as the representative of the Y.M.C.A. The gratitude of these men is wonderful. Our work shows us, again and again, and in all its aspects, the immense power of sympathy and kindness. The spirit of Christ is conquering everywhere. You can see it in France. No man there is a sectary or a bigot. The Roman Catholic holds Mass in our huts, the High Anglican and the Evangelical hold their services, and all of them are friendly and devoted, like a brotherhood. They have come to realise the essentials.

"By the way, among the most devoted of our workers are many Jews."

WORK IN PEACE TIME.

"I like to think," he said, and one saw the dreamer in his smile; "that after this war we shall have a hut in every town and village throughout the British Isles—some little place, I mean, where the all-round policy of the red triangle may have a local habitation. It will be a crime if it isn't so. After such wonderful work for war, what a crime if there is not a great work still for peace. We want to take care of our young people, to encourage them, to educate them, to develop them in mind and body, and to give them the central inspiration of religion. The hut habit has begun; if I can do anything to prevent such a calamity, it shall never stop. We can do a great work for England if we are given the chance."

You must not imagine that he uttered the last sentence but one with passion or that he clenched his fist and brought it down smack on the table in front of him. No; he spoke peacefully upright in his chair, the smile still in his eyes, and his voice calm even, and almost wistful. Where he keeps his Push I cannot tell you, and as for his Go, upon my soul I begin to wonder whether this quality can be really essential to great work, for I don't believe he has got a scrap of it.

I asked him a few questions about himself. His first work in organisation was as secretary of a little temperance society in Leominster, while he was yet in his teens. At 21 he was a local secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Here such devotion to the work mastered him that he gave up the prospects of his career. He was employed in engineering works which manufacture agricultural machinery, and became, at 23, a servant of the Y.M.C.A. His organising ability carried him to the head of things in Lancashire and there he did a splendid work for the Association. It is only four or five years ago that he came to London.

PHASANT FARMS IN SOUTH CHINA.

EXPORT OF SKINS AND FEATHERS.

In a recent report, Mr. George E. Anderson, the U.S. Consul-General at Hongkong, states that laws of the United States against the importation into American territory of the skins, feathers, or other parts of wild birds give promise of leading to an increase in the number of pheasant farms in South China, although the raising of domesticated pheasants already is upon a very large scale, particularly in certain districts near Yunnanfu, Yunnan province.

Direct shipments to the United States are on the increase. The report indicates that when the origin and nature of the products are better understood there the trade with America will increase even more rapidly.

At present the pheasant feathers and skins reaching Hongkong come almost entirely from the farms near Yunnanfu. There are 19 of these farms, of which the largest one of them raising well toward 300,000 birds a year, while the total output is estimated to be in excess of 300,000, and may be much larger. The farming includes both the golden and the silver pheasants. The golden are the more common, but there is considerable difference in the demand for either of the two varieties.

The birds are raised much as ordinary fowls, the eggs being hatched in Chinese incubators and the chicks hatched in native-made brooders on the larger farms, though the rules on the smaller farms seem to be to rely upon the hens for hatching. The birds are usually worth at Yunnanfu from \$1 to \$1.20 silver currency each. Of this value about half represents the value of the skins and feathers for export and the other half the value of the birds as food for the Chinese New Year and are used for food during the festival season, though there is a good demand for them at all times.

EUROPE THE CHIEF MARKET.

There is practically no distinction made in the price of the male and female birds as a rule. Before the war the business of shipping the feathers of these birds out of Yunnan to Hongkong and thence to Europe, was largely in the control of German firms. Since the war the business has been taken up mostly by French and Danish firms. The immensely larger portion of the output of the farms goes to Europe, Marseilles still being the chief centre of the trade in Europe, the understanding being that many of the birds are there prepared for re-export to the United States and particularly South America. The skins and feathers are seldom used locally by the Chinese, a few being employed now and then in Chinese theatrical costumes, but seldom, if ever, as a normal costume of Chinese dress.

The skins are cured simply by immersing in a solution of carbolic acid for disinfection, by treatment with an alum preparation, and steaming and then drying. They go to Hongkong usually in little bales protected by matting, but the more valuable feathers and skins are separately wrapped in paper and packed in cases. They are usually exported from Hongkong in cases.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

EVEN the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING

A hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-as-nature laxatives, form the best preventative.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, and clear the complexion. Of Chamberlain, 200 Centre Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. Medicine Co., 24 Buchanan Road, Shanghai.

SAVARESSE'S

SANITARY CAPSULES

Most Complete and Effective Remedy for all Diseases of the Urinary System.

SAVARESSE'S

SANITARY CAPSULES

THE CHINA MAIL.

WHAT THE RED TRIANGLE STANDS FOR.

[BY HAROLD BROTHERS.]

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Mr. Yapp

WATSON'S OLD BROWN SHERRY

EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.
POSITION by a Young Britisher.
Good knowledge of General Office
Work and able to take charge of
department.
Box No. 427.
"The China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1406

WALTER FORD & CO.
THE interest and responsibility of
William Walter Ford in the
firm of Walter Ford & Co. Commission
Agents, 2 Queen's Road Central, ceased
on the 31st day of August, 1916, on
which date he by mutual consent of all
the partners ceased to be a partner.
Sd WILLIAM WALTER FORD.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1497

NOTICE
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & COMPANY
(In Liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given, that all
claims against the above Estate
should be filed with the Liquidators on
or before 28th February, 1917.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Liquidators.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1498

TO LET.
No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to—
P. M. N. D. SILVA,
R. Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1500
(Continued on page 8.)

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TODAY.
9.15 p.m.—Concert at Helena May
Institute.

MEMO. FOR TOMORROW.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous
Stock (Ladies' Silk Hosiery and Boots
and Shoes etc.)

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household
Linen at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
Noon.—Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Meeting.
2.15 p.m.—Cricket on H.K.C.C.
ground.—Club v. Civil Service.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture (of the late L. R. Needham)
at No. 6 Mountain View, the Peak.
MONDAY, Feb. 19.
5.30 p.m.—Lecture at Helena May
Institute.
TUESDAY, Feb. 20.
Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.
Ash Wednesday.
FRIDAY, Feb. 23.
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.
SATURDAY, Feb. 24.
Noon.—Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation's Meeting.
Mon. 24, Tues. 27 & Wed. Feb. 28.—
Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.
THURSDAY, March 1.
St. David's Day.
SATURDAY, March 3.
H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting "OB"
Day.
THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 9.
H.K. Society's Annual Flower and
Vegetable Show.

FOR JOBS.

YOUR NAME
in gold on your
RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book
from any other?
Secure speedy return of your Race
Book should you mislay it.
Name and Year printed on the cover
in gold at the "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Price: fifty cents.

we anticipate that the Senate, which
endorsed the President's action, will
not hesitate to pass the Bill which
has just been introduced by the Acting
President to open United States ports
to Allied warships conveying
merchandise against submarines, and
to enable such warships to patrol
American waters against German
raiders. That is the least the
American Government can do, but
it would be indeed surprising if this
were all the Senate was prepared to
do to maintain and defend the rights
and interests which are menaced by
the new German war policy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Captain and Mrs. Branch departed for
the North on their honeymoon trip.

The small-pox epidemic is gradually
abating. Last week the number of cases
reported was 47 and the deaths 41. There
was only one British case, the rest being
Chinese. There were four cases of
diphtheria during the week (all Chinese),
three proving fatal. There was one
fatal case of plague and one non-fatal
case of enteric fever.

News has been received in Shang-
hai to the effect that Capt. F. R.
Barry (Commercial Union Assurance
Co.), R.F.A., has been awarded the
Military Cross, and Lieut. G. B.
Riach (Yankee Insurance Co.) and
Lieut. A. S. Campbell (A.L. Camp-
bell & Co.), A. and S. Highlanders,
have been mentioned in despatches.

The first of three Conferences
arranged by the Church of England
Men's Society is to be held to-morrow
evening (Thursday) in the City Hall,
commencing at 6 p.m., when a paper will
be read by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt
on "Is Genesis 'true to Science'?" Dr.
Earle will preside and all men are
invited. The reading of the paper will
be followed by a discussion.

A correspondent of the *Strait Times*
hears that quite a batch of Straits
Eurasians have passed the necessary
examination and been accepted for
military service in the West, to which
they are proceeding at the expense of
the Straits Government. These, to-
gether with all those who have gone before,
both from Singapore and Penang, bring
up the total to quite a respectable
number from a community that is by
no means large.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

SECOND LIST.

The following further Members whose
official numbers are given below have
sent the following amounts totalling
\$10,230—to us for investment in War
Loans.
The Committee has been able to invest
this sum in Straits War Loan at six
per cent.
Members are requested to return their
pass books to the undersigned to be
made up.
\$1,700—No. 201.
\$1,000—Nos. 200, 205, 215, 219, 183.
\$600—No. 168.
\$600—No. 221.
\$600—No. 220.
\$300—Nos. 210, 224.
\$185—No. 225.
\$160—No. 208.
\$120—No. 216.
\$100—Nos. 204, 206.
\$75—No. 223.
\$70—No. 227.
\$50—Nos. 115, 222, 223.
\$40—No. 217, 231.
\$25—Nos. 222, 211, 212, 213, 218.
\$20—Nos. 190, 203, 205.
\$10—Nos. 198, 197, 198, 207, 214.
\$5—No. 228.
Total \$10,230—

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.,
Hon. Secretaries.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1917.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's stories of the
work of the British Fleet in the war are
now published in book form by Macmillan
& Co. under the title of "Sea War-
fare." A special edition is published for
circulation only in India and the British
Dominions over the Seas.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang
on and on your vitality when
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure
you. You don't know where persistent
cough will land you. You can't afford
to allow your throat and lungs to become
diseased when it is such a simple thing
to stop into a chemist's shop and get a
bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A TRICK TO STEAL A PURSE.

Two Chinese were brought before
Mr. C. B. D. Melbourne this morning
charged with the theft of a purse.
It appeared that an old man was
walking along Wing Lok Street yester-
day when he was suddenly jostled by
two men and a purse containing \$13.98
was stolen from his coat pocket. He
immediately informed a district watch-
man of the theft and the first defendant
was caught with the stolen purse in his
hand.

While at the Magistracy this morn-
ing, the district watchman who had
arrested the first defendant saw the
second defendant walking about the
compound. He recognized him as the
first defendant's accomplice and charged
him with assisting in the theft.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty,
but were each sentenced to six weeks
hard labour and four hours' stocks.

"BAD THOUGHTS" RESPONSIBLE FOR THEFT.

"My mistress would not permit me to
leave the house and I had bad thoughts,"
was the only explanation given by an
amah, employed at No. 16 Kennedy
Road, who pleaded guilty to stealing a
gold watch and chain from her mistress.
The excuse, however, did not satisfy
Mr. Wood, and the defendant was
sentenced to four months' hard labour.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Two Chinese women were charged
before Mr. Wood with possessing opium.
It was alleged that while the women
were at the Kowloon Railway Station
three tins of opium were discovered
concealed in the first defendant's shoes
and four tins tied around her waist,
beneath her clothing. The second de-
fendant had 22 tins of the contraband
drug hidden in an umbrella which she
carried.

Evidence was taken and both defen-
dants were remanded.

CHARGE AGAINST SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

The remanded case in which Captain
Manuel A. Conceicao, Portuguese master
of the s.s. *Sui Kai*, is charged with
using his ship to import, and did himself
import and assist others in importing,
1,400 tins of prepared opium into the
Colony, was continued before Mr. J. R.
Wood this afternoon.

Evidence was taken and the case
again adjourned.

WEDDINGS IN HONGKONG.

BEVINGTON—BROWN.

The wedding took place, at St.
John's Cathedral to-day of Miss
Jessie Olive Leslie Brown, niece and
adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Leslie Brown, of Suva, Fiji, and
Mr. Francis Bevington, fifth son of
Mr. and Mrs. J. Stairs Bevington,
of Pimlico, Essex.

The bride's dress was of white
satin and Georgette crepe and
she carried a bouquet of white
camellias and asparagus
and maidenhair ferns.

The bridesmaid was Miss Betty
Hammond, whose dress was of white
embroidered silk, trimmed with pink,
and she carried a basket of pink
sweet peas trimmed with pink.

The bride's mother wore a dress
of Natter blue taffeta and nixon and
a white and blue hat, and her
bouquet consisted of pink roses tied
with Natter blue ribbon.

The bride was given away by her
father, Mr. Leslie Brown, and Mr.
K. M. Cunningham was best man.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle
conducted the service.
A reception was afterwards held
at Government House, and later the
newly married couple left for Taipo,
where the honeymoon will be spent.
The bride's going away dress was a
coat and skirt of fawn gaberdine and
hat to match.

SOBBY—CONWAY.

At St. Joseph's Church this morn-
ing the marriage took place of Miss
Josephine Patricia Conway to Mr.
Vincent Dare Sobby. The bride wore
a dress of brocade silk crepe, with
veil and orange blossom and carried
a bouquet of white roses. The bride
was given away by Mr. H. B.
Bridger, and the bride was attended
by Miss C. Bancroft. Mr. Harold
Sobby was "best man," and the wed-
ding ceremony was performed by the
Rev. Father Augustine. A recep-
tion was afterwards held at the
Hongkong Hotel and the happy
couple subsequently left for Taipo
to spend their honeymoon.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

JAPAN'S APPROVAL.

PEKING, Feb. 13.
The Japanese Legation in Peking has
received instructions from Tokyo
approving China's action against
Germany and expressing the hope that
China will take the further step of
joining the Allies.

The Peking Government is now
awaiting Germany's reply.

A Special Committee is being formed
by the Government to attend exclusively
to Sino-German affairs. Leung Kai
Chao has been appointed President of
the Committee.

Leung Kai Chao (otherwise Liang
Chi Chao) is the brilliant scholar who
has been known for the past twenty
years as Kang Yu Wei's most prominent
disciple. He took a prominent part in
guiding the policy which resulted in the
defeat of President Yuan Shih Kai's
monarchical ambitions, and was the
author of the famous pamphlet entitled
"The Will of the People" which exposed
how the monarchical agitation had been
engineered.

CHINA'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

PEKING, February 9.
The Note presented by the Chinese
Government to Germany says that a
communication from the German Minis-
ter at Peking transmits the German
Note of February 1 and makes known
that the measures of blockade newly
adopted by Germany from that day will
endanger neutral merchantmen navigat-
ing certain prescribed zones.

The new measures of submarine war-
fare inaugurated by Germany, which
imperial the lives and property of Chinese
citizens to an even greater extent than
the measures previously taken, which
have already cost China so many human
lives, constitute a violation of the prin-
ciples of International Law at present
in force.

Tolerance of their application would
result in the introduction into Inter-
national Law of arbitrary principles
incompatible with commercial inter-
course between neutrals and belligerents.

The Chinese Government therefore
protests energetically to the German
Government against the measures pro-
claimed on February 1 and, sincerely
hopes that, with a view to respecting
the rights of neutrals and maintaining
the friendly relations between the two
countries the said measure will not be
carried out.

If, contrary to its expectations, its
protest is ineffectual, the Chinese Gov-
ernment will be constrained, to its
profound regret, to sever the diplomatic
relations at present existing between
the two countries.

"It is unnecessary to add that the
attitude of the Chinese Government has
been dictated purely by a desire to
further the cause of the peace of the
world and the maintenance of the
sanctity of International Law."

CHINA TO AMERICA.

Acknowledging the American Note
China says that the Chinese Govern-
ment like the President of the United States,
is reluctant to believe that the German
Government will actually carry into
execution measures which will imperil
the lives and property of citizens of
neutral States and jeopardize commerce
and even legitimate commercial inter-
course between neutrals and between
neutrals and the belligerents which will
tend, if allowed to be enforced without
opposition, to introduce a new principle
into International Law.

The Chinese Government, being in
accord with the principles set forth in
the American Note and firmly associat-
ing itself with the Government of the
United States, has taken similar action
by protesting energetically against the
new measures of Blockade.

The Chinese Government also pro-
poses to take such action in future as it
deems necessary for the maintenance of
the principles of International Law.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an examination in Home Nursing
held recently at the Royal Naval
Hospital, the following candidates from
the Italian Convent were successful:
Sister Marianna Capesoni, Sister Virginia
Carati, Sister Erminia Perisiotto,
Antonia Campos, Bertha Carvalho,
Celeste Castro, Eva Chu, Helen Clarke,
Isabel del Campo, Marjorie Garrod,
Louisa Gil, Bertha Gonn, Alice Law,
Florentina Nunes, Clara Passos, Leonida
Renedios, Lolita Bos, Maria Rosa,
Assunção Sian, Violet Tean, Beatrice
White. Dr. W. V. M. Koch acted as
Hon. Lecturer to the Class and Deputy
Surgeon-General Drescher was the Hon.
Examiner.

The French Chamber has voted a
tax on all men under 25 who are not
with the colours. This tax includes a
fixed contribution of 15 francs and an
increase of 25% on the income tax.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as
possible. It is the forerunner of
all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia
may develop in a few hours. Take
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a
simple thing to do, but the effect is
marvellous. For sale by all Chemists
and Storekeepers.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The one hundred and first report of
the court of directors states:—

The Directors have now to submit to
you a General Statement of the affairs
of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the
year ending 31st Dec., 1916.

The net profits for that period,
including \$3,027,219.89, balance
brought forward from last account,
after paying all charges, deducting
interest paid and due, and making
provision for bad and doubtful
accounts and contingencies, amount to
\$10,155,665.16.

The Directors recommend the transfer
of \$500,000 from the Profit and Loss
Account to credit of the Silver Reserve
Fund, which Fund will then stand at
\$18,500,000.

They also recommend writing off
Bank Premises Account the sum of
\$750,000 and making a provision for
depreciation in Securities of \$800,000.

After making these transfers, deduct-
ing the Interim Dividend of £2.3/- per
share, paid on 14th August last, viz.
£258,000 @ 2 1/2% = £2,664,477.61, and
Remuneration to Directors, there
remains for appropriation \$5,821,187.55,
out of which the Directors recommend
the payment of a Final Dividend of
Two Pounds and Three Shillings Star-
ling per Share, viz. £258,000, and a
Bonus of Ten Shillings Sterling per
Share, viz. £60,000, amounting in all
to \$318,000 which at 2 1/4% the rate of
the day, will absorb \$2,654,608.70.

The Balance \$3,166,578.85 to be car-
ried to New Profit and Loss Account.
Directors.—Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell
has been elected Chairman for the year
1917, and Mr. J. A. Plummer Deputy
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. David Landale
having resigned his seat on leaving the
Colony, the Honourable C. E. Anton
was invited to fill the vacancy. Mr. E.
V. D. Farr was also invited to join the
board. These appointments require
confirmation at this meeting.

The Honourable Mr. E. Shellim and
Mr. W. L. Pattenden retire in rotation,
but being eligible for re-election, offer
themselves accordingly.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been
audited by Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. E.
A. M. Williams, the latter being ap-
pointed in place of Mr. J. W. C. Bor-
dary, who resigned on leaving the
Colony. Mr. Maitland and Mr. Wil-
liams offer themselves for re-election.

W. L. PATTENDEN,
Chairman.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The following is the Report of the
Company for the year 1916:—
Annexed we have the pleasure to lay
before shareholders a statement of
accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1916.

The gross earnings for the past year
amount to \$158,013.91 and share
remains a sum of \$109,456.45 at credit
of Profit and Loss Account which it is
recommended be appropriated as fol-
lows:—

To place to Reserve Fund... \$20,000.00
To pay a Dividend of 7 per
cent. or 70 cents per share \$87,500.00
To carry forward to the
credit of next year's
account... \$1,956.45

The investment in Green Island
Cement Co's shares has been written up
to \$10,000 per share, and the resulting
appreciation (\$20,000.00) transferred to
Reserve Fund, raising it to \$125,000.00.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance
with the Articles of Association, Messrs
S. H. Dodwell, H. P. White and U. Poi
On retire, but offer themselves for
re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been
audited by Messrs. F. Maitland and H.
Perry Smith, who are eligible for
re-appointment.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1917.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

\$28,000,000 INTEREST ON WAR LOANS.

The Consolidated Fund accounts,
issued recently, show that the interest on
debt created under the War Loans Acts
1914-15 amounted last year to \$28,445,890,
of which \$24,249,137 was in respect of
interest on the War Loans 1914 and 1915,
£649,701 for interest on Three per Cent.
Exchequer Bonds 1920, and \$14,446,992
prepaid interest on Treasury bills. The
expenses under the Acts amounted to
\$1,465,197, making the total \$29,911,087.
The total capital of the national debt,
which, on March 31, 1915, amounted to
\$1,104,997,076, was increased during the
financial year 1915-16 by \$7,293,180,568,
and on March 31, 1916, amounted to
\$2,123,177,644.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy
has been curing coughs and colds
for the past forty years and has gained
in popularity every year. What better
recommendation is required? For sale
by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TRAINING TIMES.

There was a fair attendance at the
Course this morning. The weather
was fine and mild. The going was
on the heavy side as the turf is rather
badly cut up, especially down the
home straight. All the ponies,
except one (Dixie), whose times are
given below, galloped on the turf.

OLD FONES.

Phonograph, 1 mile, —, 1.11, 1.43.8;
last 1.22.3.
GENERAL HUDWOOD, 1 mile last 1. —,
1.11, 1.44; last 1.35.
DIXIE, 1 mile last 1.1, 33, 1.07; last 1.34.
CARLOW'S WARR (late Feb), 1 mile 11,
—, 1.10.3, 1.55, 2.29, 3.00; last 1.01.
NORTHLAND, 1 mile, 38, 1.14.3, 1.50,
2.21.2; last 1.31.2.
DEBBY CHIEF, 1 mile, 38, 1.15, 1.51.5,
2.28; last 1.34.2.
FINCHIE CHIEF, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.14, 1.47.2,
2.10.2; last 1.32.
DANNY CHIEF, 1 mile, 35, 1.11, 1.48,
2.20.4; last 1.38.4.
AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, 1 mile, 42, 1.19.8,
1.56.2, 2.29; last 1.32.3.
THUNDERBOLT DALLIA, 1 mile, 37, 1.11.1,
1.42.5, 2.13.7; last 1.30.3.
WINDSOR DALLIA, 1 mile, 37.8, 1.14.2,
1.40.4, 2.22.4; last 1.38.
GIANT DALLIA, 1 mile, 38, 1.10.5, 1.45.3,
2.19; last 1.32.2.
SANDY, 1 mile last 1.1, 38.1, 1.10.1, 1.48;
last 1.31.4.
THE GUNN, 1 mile, 35, 1.08.1, 1.41;
last 1.32.4.
FLYINGWING (late Vee Willie), 1 mile,
43, 1.17, 1.50; last 1.33.

DERBY GRIFFINS.

KING BEN, 1 mile last 1.38, 1.13.3,
1.46.3, 2.21.3; last 1.35.
VICTORY, 1 mile, 37, 1.12.2, 1.47.1,
2.18.4; last 1.31.3.
IRON DECK, 1 mile, 33.3, 1.08, 1.41.3,
2.13.4; last 1.32.1.
WARRIOR II, 1 mile, 33.3, 1.08.3, 1.40,
2.10; last 1.38.
TOWN MOOSE and TITLEROUSE, 1 mile,
35.3, 1.12.2, 1.46, 2.18; last 1.32.
BROWN MOOSE, 1 mile, 37, 1.12.1, 1.47.2,
2.10; last 1.31.3.
FOURMACE CHIEF, 1 mile, 39, —, 1.47,
2.10; last 1.32.
FERRY CHIEF, 1 mile, 35, —, 1.11, 1.46,
2.26.1; last 1.38.4.
RESEARCH CHIEF, 1 mile, 41, 1.18, 1.52.2,
2.23.2; last 1.31.
BLACK PRINCE and BANGS, 1 mile, 36.9,
1.00.5, 1.42.2; last 1.32.4.
VICTORY DALLIA, 1 mile, 39.1, 1.17.1, 1.53,
2.29, 3.03, 3.36.3; last 1.33.3.
SILVER SNAKE, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.15.3, 1.51,
2.23; last 1.32.
STAR OF DOON and JACOBITE, 1 mile, 36,
1.11.3, 1.45.4, 2.19; last 1.33.1.
HINDUSTAN, 1 mile, 36.3, 1.16, 1.46.2,
2.19.3; last 1.31.1.
WARRIOR I, 1 mile, 35.3, 1.09.3, 1.44.3,
last 1.35.
SINGA, 1 mile last 1.31.2, 1.07.1; last 1.35.4.
HAB, 1 mile, 41.2, 1.15, 1.46.3; last 1.31.3.
MASCOT, 1 mile, 41, 1.14.1, 1.46.3; last 1.32.2.
ADVANCE DALLIA, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.10.3,
1.43, 2.16.3; last 1.33.3.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

LIANG OS, 1 mile, 35.2, 1.10, 1.46.4;
last 1.36.4.
AIRBORNE, 1 mile, 35.2, 1.10, 1.49.1; last 1.39.1.
MO, 1 mile, 39, 1.17.3, 1.54, 2.28; last 1.34.
IRONSIDE, 1 mile, 39.2, 1.14.2, 1.49; last 1.34.3.
WHEPPERT, 1 mile, 33.3, 1.07.5, 1.47.1;
last 1.39.3.
WHITE METAL, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.11.2,
1.46.4; last 1.35.2.
CHRISTIAN, 1 mile, 35, 1.08.3, 1.44.2,
2.19.4; last 1.35.
TOMMY, 1 mile, 33.3, 1.08.3, 1.43, 2.17.3;
last 1.34.3.
SPALDING, 1 mile, 35.2, 1.0

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RELIEF WORK IN BELGIUM.

AMERICANS WITHDRAWING FROM IT.

GERMAN CONDITIONS MAKE CONTINUANCE IMPOSSIBLE.

New York, Feb. 13. It is officially announced that the Americans are withdrawing from the relief work in Belgium and North France, as the German conditions for the continuance of the work make it impossible.

The President of the Relief Commission states that six weeks' food supplies are stored in Belgium, which Belgian officials will be authorized to distribute, pending a re-organization of relief work.

GERMANY'S REMINDERS TO NEUTRALS.

New York, Feb. 13. A message to the Associated Press from a correspondent who has left Berlin states that five German Army Corps were concentrated on the Dutch frontier, when ruthless submarine began; while other neutrals whom President Wilson invited to join America, were all indirectly reminded of the fate of Belgium and Serbia.

ATTACKING IN SNOWSHIRTS.

A MILITARY DEMAND FOR LADIES' NIGHTSHIRTS.

London, Feb. 13. A correspondent at Headquarters describing the snow-shirt attacks mentioned in a German communiqué (published yesterday), says the Canadians started the milliner's shop of a certain village by demanding hundreds of ladies' nightshirts of the largest size. There were shouts of laughter in the Canadian trenches when the nightshirts were doled out and tied up with blue ribbon.

A party went out at midnight in the snow, with rifles and bombs, cleared the dug-outs and brought back prisoners.

Similarly the Gordon Highlanders sallied out in white smocks and with helmets painted white, and destroyed German outposts, blew up a nest of dug-outs and captured prisoners.

ENGLISH ARMOURD CARS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Feb. 13. A Russian official report, received by wireless, states that English armoured cars twice advanced in the region of the mouth of the Sereb and bombarded enemy positions.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PRISONERS OF WAR.

London, Feb. 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. J. F. Hope, Parliamentary Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, indicated that the interned enemies would be employed on agriculture and other work of national importance. (Cheers.) Compulsion would not be applied to the civilian prisoners.

EXPLOSION AT A YORKSHIRE MUNITIONS FACTORY.

London, Feb. 13. The Press Bureau announces that an explosion, preceded by a fire, occurred at a munitions factory in Yorkshire this morning.

It is believed that all the employees escaped. Some damage was done in the neighbourhood, and possibly there were some casualties but this is not yet known.

AUSTRIAN AIRMEN BOMB A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Rome, Feb. 13. Italian seaplanes bombed the Arsenal and ships in the harbour of Pola and returned safely. An enemy air-squadron bombed a hospital train at Brindisi. Six Red Cross officials and two civilians were wounded.

MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY COMPLETELY HEMMED IN AT THE DAHRA BEND.

LONDON, Feb. 13. An official report from Mesopotamia states: We directly hit the enemy bridge at Shumran and sank some shipping. We resumed our advance on Sunday on the right bank of the Tigris and drove back the enemy to their last line of trenches in the Dahra bend, westward of Kut, and established our line in the evening across the bend from bank to bank on a frontage of 5,500 yards completely hemming in the enemy.

GERMAN REPORTS FROM VARIOUS WAR ZONES.

LONDON, Feb. 13. A German official message says: Numerous enemy reconnoitring advances between Ypres and Arras failed. We repulsed two Russian attacks on the Upper Sereth. We stormed a fortified position southward of the Vale-Putna Road. We stormed an Italian hill in a position in the Cerna salient.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION NEAR HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* announces a terrible explosion near Hamburg. Two large ammunition factories were destroyed, 63 people being killed and 63 injured.

THE C.M.G.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Mr. F. W. Mayor, Chief of the Customs in East Africa, and Mr. Frederick Spire, Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, have been appointed Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Silver is 98 1/16d. There is competitive buying and the market is firm.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

[AN OFFER TO NEGOTIATE]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. It has been confirmed that Germany offered, on the 11th instant, to negotiate with the United States regarding submarine activities "provided the commercial blockade against England was not interfered with."

Mr. Lansing replied that the United States would gladly discuss the subject, provided Germany withdrew her proclamation of the 31st January; but cannot discuss the submarine of neutrals until Germany renounces her assurances given after the torpedoing of the Sussex.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

CONDITIONS GENERALLY DEPLORABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 13. In the House of Commons Mr. Hope stated that the Government had made the strongest possible representations to Turkey with the view of obtaining permission for representatives of the United States to visit the British prisoners of war. Their efforts had hitherto been unsuccessful, but would be continued. The Government had been informed from various sources that the condition of the officers was tolerable, and that of the other ranks generally deplorable.

AMERICAN SOLICITUDE FOR BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Mr. Balfour has sent a letter to Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, warmly thanking America for her solicitude for British subjects in Germany, especially war prisoners.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

GERMANY'S INSULTING SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The Press Bureau issues a Foreign Office statement which says that in pursuance of the arrangement for the exchange of British and German inter-captured prisoners of war by means of a British hospital ship to and from Holland, preparations were made to carry out the exchange on the 7th inst. Germany telegraphed through the American Embassy, prior to America's severance of diplomatic relations, that the departure of a hospital ship with severely wounded Germans was no longer considered safe, and suggested the transportation of wounded to and from England by Dutch paddle steamers, which would be guaranteed a German safe-conduct. The transport of severely wounded English prisoners would be suspended until Britain's reply was received. Future repatriations, including those of German and English civil prisoners, would thereafter be effected in the same manner. The Foreign Office adds: "Comment on such communications seems superfluous."

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

TURBULENT NATIVES ROUTED.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13. "It is officially announced that a small Union expedition routed the followers of the turbulent native chief, Mandume, at Ovamboland, German South-West Africa, on the 6th inst., killing 40, including Mandume. Nine of the Union force were killed and eleven injured. No further trouble is anticipated."

WHY GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

The New York "Tribune" on December 28 republished the following article, published recently in the *Deutscher Lokalanzeiger*: "We began the war a year too soon. When we began a German peace we must begin immediately our reorganization on a broader basis. We must carefully calculate in advance what the country lacks in raw material and secure immense reserves to remain unused until some day in the future. We must also establish a definite commercial understanding with countries outside Europe to prevent munition supplies going to our enemies. Finally when the next war comes it must not be a year too soon."

GERMANY'S LAST HOPE.

THE NEW SUBMARINE.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26. German shipyards are working day and night constructing an enormous fleet of submarines. The only limit to the number is the great difficulty of securing adequately trained crews. The chief training centre is Kiel harbour, where 20 of the newest and largest submarines are daily used solely for the purpose of training crews. A feature of the new vessels is the extraordinary shape. The bows resemble the blade of a scythe, pointing upwards from the hull. A newly invented process makes the blade extremely hard and sharp in order that a submarine travelling at moderate speed may be able to cut through a wire barrier 14 inches thick. The larger submarines are equipped for a voyage of 70 days.

In launching a submarine, at the Germania wharf recently, the vessel glided down the slips with increasing speed. When it was impossible to check the submarine the horrified spectators saw a big iron implement flying across the slips. The vessel struck the obstacle, bounded up and fell upside down into the water, the crew being drowned.

All Germany is raring with the coming exploits of the submarine fleet which has renewed the cheerfulness of great bodies of the people.

RUSSIA'S CLAIM TO THE STRAITS.

WHOLE-HEARTED BRITISH ASSENT.

Petrograd, Jan. 1. The annual New Year's dinner of the New English Club took place today. Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, presided, and the guests included Mr. Rodzianko, who is president of the Russo-English Society, Mr. Sazonov, who is president of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, and General Sir John Hanbury Williams. Sir George Buchanan, in the course of the evening referred to Germany's peace move and said there was no answer which the Allies could give to such a proposal.

We have read in the Old Testament (he said) how when Joram, King of Israel, went out to meet Jehu, the latter replied, "What peace so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezabel and her witchcrafts are so many?" Our reply, though couched in the diplomatic language of the twentieth century, is virtually the same. Effect between England and Germany must be based on the blood of peaceful non-combatants. We cannot grasp her hand again until the armies of Germany have been defeated and the spirit of militarism, permeating the whole nation is exterminated.

During the past two years Great Britain has been accused of selfishness in not wishing to secure for herself the lion's share of the spoils; but of thwarting the realization of Russia's traditional ambitions. Mr. Trepo's recent statement in the Duma respecting Constantinople and the Straits agreed with the British Ambassador, "The Russian Government, when first approached on the subject early in the spring of 1914, at once expressed its whole-hearted assent. We want to see Russia largely compensated for all her services and sacrifices, we want to see her to win the prize she so long dreamt of, we want to see her strong and prosperous, and we want to consolidate for all time the alliance which this war has cemented, for on its maintenance depends the future peace of the world. That is the corner-stone of our policy, and now that we are firm friends let us both take to heart the advice given by Polonius to his son, 'The friends that thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.'"

In the course of his speech Sir George Buchanan remarked that during the war Great Britain had advanced over \$200,000,000 to her Allies for the purchase of war material, which otherwise would have been unobtainable, besides what she had supplied direct. He said:

A story of the late Lord Kitchener, well known at the time, and for the accuracy of which the present writer can vouch, is not without its deeper lesson to-day. At an early stage in the negotiations leading up to the Peace of Vereeniging (May, 1902) a distinguished officer and personal friend of the Commander-in-Chief, sent the latter a Pretoria private telegram as follows:—"May we sing at Church parade next Sunday hymn 'O. 637'?" (Peace, perfect peace.) The reply came stern and prompt: "No, sing hymn No. 639." (Christian, seek not yet repose.)

CHINA AND THE WAR.

CHINA'S CHANCE.

When the United States severed its diplomatic relations with Germany, "Putnam Weekly" contributed to the "Feking Gazette" the following article under the heading "The voice of America and its meaning to China": "The masculine action of the American Government in the face of a challenge such as has not been offered to the United States since the days of the Napoleonic wars—when an attempt was made to coerce American shipping into service obedience to alien decrees—should be the last argument necessary to convince China that the European struggle is a fight to a finish and that everyone who is not on the side of the victors will be counted as on the side of the vanquished. The voice of America is a powerful voice because the United States is the dominant power on a vast and immeasurably strong continent—a continent containing resources beyond the dreams of avarice which are sufficient in themselves to feed even a world-war to the crack of doom. By ranging herself definitely on the side of the victors who are determined to fight for all to uphold the Public Law of Europe in such a way that a repetition of the history of the past three years will be an impossibility, America has once more been true to herself as she has indeed always been true throughout her four hundred decades of history. American action, conditioned as it is by a powerful sentiment of altruism, will be held by future historians to be one of the supreme things of the period 1914-1917, a decisive thing in the region of politics, a big thing in the sea-war, and a beacon to guide lesser nations to a haven of peace. It is impossible any longer to disguise the fact that although the belligerency of a Power 3,000 miles removed from the fiery crucible of war may not in a military sense be decisive, the moral effects will be so immeasurably great as to seal the fate of those who have been guilty of violating those traditions on which western civilization rests."

The question before China can now be stated very lucidly. It is simply this: Is this country to remain without a Foreign Policy when everything demands that it should have one or are the Chinese today big enough as a nation to realize that if action is taken without undue delay not only will their future work of government be immeasurably simplified but a new relationship established with the outer world? We have already read all our own arguments so constantly in the columns of this newspaper that it would be a work of supererogation to return to them to-day. One thing and one thing only we have to add: that no possible harm can come to this country if it follows the American precedent, provided that careful soundings are taken in Europe to secure that proper guarantees are forthcoming. We submit that the moment has come to borrow the wise expedient used in China under the Empires in times of crisis—namely, the Council before the Throne. China urgently needs a definite Foreign Policy, properly formulated and properly carried out. Without such a Foreign Policy, even a good and workable Constitution will prove valueless. She needs to assemble at the earliest possible moment a grand conference of her notables to decide what guarantees she must ask of the Powers who demand her intervention, since once she has those guarantees she will be secured against surprises. As matters stand to-day China's future position is not happy. She has steadily believed that the war was to be drawn out and that 1918 or 1919 would bring things back to the Far East, to move where they were in 1914, allowing her to resume her old rating. She has consistently deluded herself with vagueness—she has refused to think in the hard, concrete terms which reality demands. Basing her attitude on a negative thing, namely her present immobility, she has refused to accept the exemplified in her belief that she is a neutral Power with all a neutral's rights and privileges, when the very first attributes of neutrality—the power, willingness and fortitude to protect her own territory and resist any encroachment without delay—were publicly surrendered in Shanghai in August 1914.

If a masculine act has been taken in Washington, honour demands that another be taken in Peking. Time is fast passing away and what is practical to-day will be unfeasible to-morrow. China must take her stand with Japan, acknowledge that what has saved her in the past from exploitation and subjugation will just as infallibly save her in the future. It was England who intervened in the summer of 1913 when Japanese warships came off with Japanese warships, and were manœuvred by wreck vengeance on the country for the slaughter of Japanese civilians by Chang Hsun's soldiery. It was again England in the Spring of 1915 who killed Group Y, of the Twenty-one Demands, which, had it not been for the intervention of Grey, would have been forced in their entirety upon the country, or the sword driven through her. England did not act from high altruism in these matters; England acted because policy demanded it, and her press supported her. To-day the realities of an international situation compel her to take a different line. These things should be guides. For China to go on living in her own dream-world, imagining that her own innocent arguments and contrivances will, when peace comes, avail her anything in the great European arena who men go down to die in millions is madness. She must make terms, discuss, discover, now, and when she sees where she stands, she must act. It is the broad wisdom of the market-place she must apply—abandoning and forgetting the little maxims of a prudene which have long ago been discarded by the world that has already disappeared.

THE SHANGHAI OPIUM STOCKS.

PEKING, Feb. 13.

The contract signed by the Vice President for the purchase of the Shanghai opium stocks has been confirmed by the President.

Germany is instituting an old clothes monopoly. The utilization of cast-off clothing is entrusted to communities which will have a monopoly of the purchase of these articles. The exchange of old for new articles will be carried out on the ticket system. During 1917-18 two pairs of "stark" will be allowed for each person in return for used but still wearable pairs.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 1.

THE OUTLOOK.

The year opens with a prevalent conviction here and in the ranks of our Allies that a victory for our forces this year is certain. This optimism is the more marked and noteworthy considering that the turn of the year has brought us many reminders of the sternness of the struggle and the sacrifices that have yet to be made. To-day we commence eating war bread—otherwise Standard bread—by compulsion, and white bread is barred. We can only have two courses to our lunch and three for our dinner. Our railway fares went up this morning fifty per cent., and every time we pass the barrier those of us who are reasonable ticket holders will have to show our tickets, so that there will be no "going through the nod." Last but not least hundreds of thousands of men have this week to don khaki, and a corresponding number of homes are to feel the pinch of an added measure.

With all this accumulation of doubtful New Year Gifts, it is remarkable therefore that the national spirit is as cheerful as of old. The secret of it lies in the unshakable optimism of the British people. From Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig to the most recent Tommy at the trenches there are no "doubting Thomases." They are all and all assert that the end of 1917 will see the armies ready for disbanding, even if that event does not take place before.

Nor does this prophecy indicate any weakening of the determination. The sentiments of the Hon. W. F. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, from New Zealand that the end must be attained before our arms are laid down, are echoed everywhere. "It is, in fact, well that these representatives of overseas opinion should be here at this moment to stimulate and strengthen home ideas of 'seeing it through.' Their speeches to New Zealand troops and to the general public here, as well as their interviews in the Press, have all proved, to the people here—and to the enemy—that the decision not to have a tinkered peace at the bidding of Germany has behind it not merely the approval but the deliberate determination of the men of the Dominions.

Only in well-informed quarters, perhaps, is the full significance of the calling of the Empire War Council in Whitehall realised. For while they will come from over the seven seas to deliberate on war, when the time of the Allies comes they will also deliberate on Peace, and it is good that these strong men who have made the Dominions should be here to voice the opinion of the myriads who have rushed to the aid of Europe in this crisis. It is a guarantee that the Peace to be accepted will be a lasting Peace, and that there will be no canny spirit in its framing nor undue haste in its completion.

There is also the after-time to be considered. Imperial relations, like many other things, can never be the same again. The summoning of an Imperial Conference, to be held in the near future to discuss questions concerned with the war and other vital matters, says Sir Joseph Ward, is undoubtedly an event of historic importance which is bound to be fraught with important consequences to the future of the Empire. He comments on the limitations of exchanges by cable and adds: "How much better to have these opinions exchanged in personal discussion and consultation, and how much more hope there is for a quicker and more effective settlement of the questions under consideration. Further it is obvious that some of the more important issues to be dealt with at this conference can only be satisfactorily disposed of in a discussion where full information on these points is for the first time in the possession of the overseas representatives. The great advantage, indeed, of the prospective Imperial Conference is that it promises decisions endorsed by the Empire as a whole after careful and thorough ventilation."

If the Germans are preparing, as it is said, for after-war trade and other developments, the need is obvious for an Imperial and Allied agreement as to the policy of the permanent official troubles and Ten o'clock till four, and week and

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering these delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Corner Street)
ESTABLISHED 1880

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!
Guaranteed Right!

Free particulars from

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

applied to the Hun dumpers when they attempt to unload their cargoes on foreign shores.

Whatever may be said of the Premiership of Mr. Lloyd George, it must be admitted that he is making more drastic changes than any one man has done in this country since Oliver Cromwell. He has paid a big price for the assistance of the Labour men—in itself an augury for change in the future—but he has also drawn

into the Government some of the most experienced and resolute business men in the country, such as Lord Devonport and Lord Rhondda. Red tape is being chopped in, fragments in Whitehall to-day, and hitherto drowsy permanent officials are bestirring themselves in a fashion that must make them revile the new order of things. For example, some Jack in Office who other day issued an official notice that owing to the quantity of white flour in the country the baking of white bread would be allowed for a longer period than to-day. Within a few hours there was a "follow" message to the public, signed by Lord Devonport as Food Controller, to the effect that the previous announcement was issued without his approval and it therefore carried no weight. Somebody in Whitehall had been badly rapped over the knuckles for that—which is all to the good for the Empire, seeing that these barmecides in office who so long withstood the aid of business men have cost the Empire enormous sums in waste and incompetence. But the new Premier is going still further. He has proved the value of trained specialists, in the various departments, and so from day to day more men of that stamp are being summoned to breakfast at Downing Street, where the Premier obtains from them views on this and that problem, with which to check the opinions of the permanent official. All this makes the outlook for the permanent official a troublesome one. Ten o'clock till four, and week and

in the country are no longer on the schedule of highly paid servants of the State.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDATION. Sergeant-Major Roylance and P.C. 66 Lai Man Wai have been commended by the Police Magistrate and by the Capt. Supt. of Police for their zeal and activity in effecting the arrest of a scoundrel in Queen's Road Central on the 1st inst.

POLICE SCHOOL. NEW CLASS. The O.C. No. 2 Platoon will detail 32 Constables to form Class IV, which will be taken by Chief Inspector Kerr. Date of the sittings of Class IV, will be issued.

STRENGTHENING. Members of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies who have to the Part II of the 1917 Course, and have no previous experience with Service Rifles will attend at Central Station for instruction as follows:

Friday, Feb. 16th.—No. 3 Platoon (No. 3 Company).

Thursday, Feb. 22nd.—No. 4 Platoon (No. 4 Company).

Friday, Feb. 23rd.—No. 6 Platoon (No. 3 Company).

Report in uniform, but without Rifle, to Muster Sergeant Fisher outside the Armoury at 5.15 p.m.

STRENGTH. P.C. 682 Bowen Rowlands is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Joined.—No. 2 Platoon, S.M. Sidiak (Sgt.) F. O. Jockey, D.S.I. (B.).

MAN-POWER IN THE F.M.S.

COMPULSION NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

A Kuala Lumpur telegram to the *Strait Times* says:—The F.M.S. Government's reply to the man-power resolution says they are unable to understand how the present scheme causes uncertainty, and trusts that all employers will encourage employees of military age to go before the Advisory Committee, but it is feared that employers are putting pressure on employees not to do so, or that men of military age are objecting for other reasons to be examined and take advice. The Government will be ready to consider whether the wishes of joint meeting representatives cannot be met and a compact providing for compulsion passed. The Government however is strongly of opinion that the patriotic motives of employers and employees in such a voluntary scheme will be found sufficient.

To-day's Advertisements

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF VIENNA".

Captain J. W. Parham, having arrived from the above Port, consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Honorable and Rowland Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the first instant will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be obtained.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917.

TO LET

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET ON FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with Wharf area 55,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1917.

TO LET

PLATS in "Two Mess" No. 5, The Peak, apply Property Office, LANDING, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 23, 1916.

TO LET

N. O. 42 Egin Street.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH and FLEMING

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in Kings and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

THE

CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Wo Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).

Hung Cheong (Kowloon).

etc. etc. etc.

Temperature.

Hongkong, February 14, 1917.

	Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force	Weather
At 9 A.M.	30.28	30.27	30.28	4	3
Do. at 1 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 5 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 9 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 11 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 1 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 5 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 9 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 11 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 1 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 5 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 9 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3
Do. at 11 P.M.	30.15	30.15	30.15	3	3

WE STOCK

Tools—Electric Hand Lamps—Tyres
Fire Extinguishers—Wire Mosquito Netting
Blow Lamps—Kerosene Stoves—Canvas Yacht
Fittings—Typewriters—Dry Batteries
Accumulators—Oils—Grease—Varnish—Wax.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Office.

PHONE 27. 4, DEN VEXX ROAD.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916, £23,970,367.

1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000.

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.

11—Fire Funds £3,837,047.

11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,667,590.

Sinking Fund Account £28,230.

£23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.

Life and Annuity £1,141,568.

Branches £87,239.

Revenue Marine Department £78,944.

Other Receipts £5,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

February 13.

Per Korea Maru, for San Francisco.

Mr. J. M. Arpaga, Mr. and Mrs. D. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. Bunker, Mr. D. Black, Mr. G. B. Brown, Mr. C. Celestino Bishop, Mr. Louis Glas, Mr. J. E. Gibson, Mr. A. Hargreaves, Mrs. C. E. M. Holt, Mr. Hon. Fee Hong, Mr. C. A. Johnson, Mr. Kwok Ko Chor, Mr. and Mrs. Yuen Kwok and child, Mr. F. Lechman, Miss M. M. Little, Mrs. E. Miller, Mr. W. Manning, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. T. J. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Nuss, Rev. and Mrs. J. Parker, Miss E. Parker, Master F. Parker, Master J. Parker, Master A. Parker, Miss Rotschall, Mr. C. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Smith, James S. Scott, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. O. Thorpe, Miss H. M. Taylor, Mr. M. H. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. B. V. Vickers and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Young, Master H. Young, Master V. Young, Rev. Angel Zambich, Mr. H. Norman, Mr. W. Bunker, Mr. A. Thomson, Dr. W. W. O. W. and Mrs. Stack, Mr. J. J. Gutierrez.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILES

OUTWARD.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 9.00 P.M.

Shataukoi, Sham and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Lung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samsui ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 5.00 A.M.

Kowloon ... 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays

Namtau and Bannet ... 5.00 P.M.

Shamshui ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Shamshui ... 4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 A.M.

Tai Ping ... 7.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shak Kiu ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kowloon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

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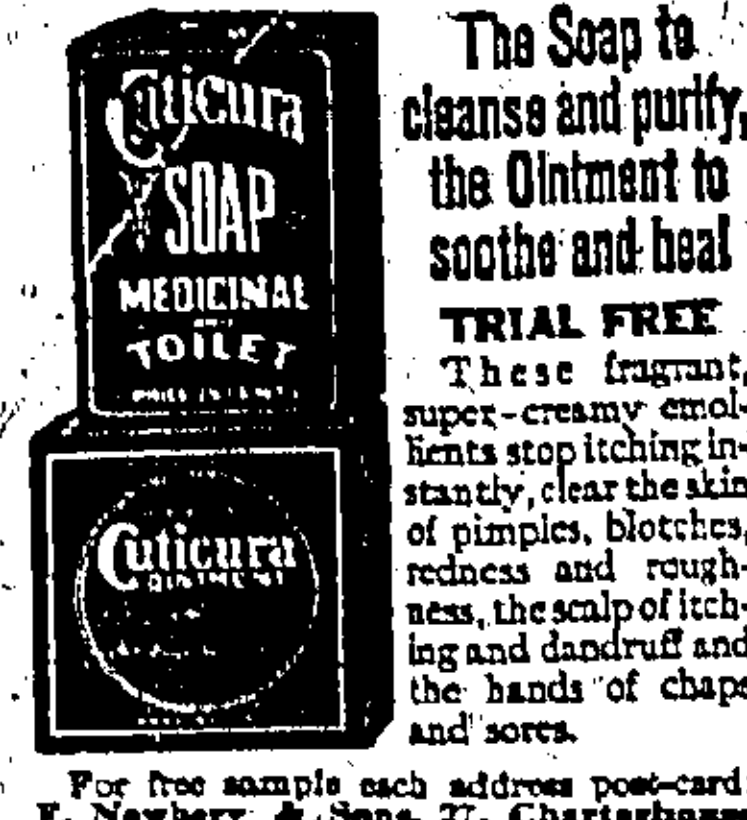
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Kowloon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Cuticura The Great Skin Cure



The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal.

TRIAL FREE

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching instantly, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff and the hands of chaps and sores.

For free sample each address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charleshouse Sq., London, E.C. 4. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00.

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.

Three hours, 1.80 "

Six hours, 3.00 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 5.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, 0.30 0.60

One hour, 0.50 0.80

Two hours, 0.80 1.20

Three hours, 1.00 1.50

Six hours, 1.50 2.00

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00 2.50

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Two hours, 30 "

Three hours, 40 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the rickshaws be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.

Half hour, 10 "

One hour, 15 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—single 75 cents...1 hour.

return \$1.00...2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single \$1.25...2 hours.

return \$1.50...4 "

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—single \$1.75...2 1/2 "

return \$2.00...5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—single \$2.00...3 "

return \$2.50...7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshaw with three coolies from Lam Shai Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Two hours, 40 "

Three hours, 50 "

Four hours, 60 "

Five hours, 70 "

Six hours, 80 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25.

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, 25 cents.

Two hours, 40 "

Three hours, 50 "

Four hours, 60 "

Five hours, 70 "

Six hours, 80 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25.

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, 25 cents.

Two hours, 40 "